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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/841,541	04/24/2001	Hassan Hagirahim	11-8	5902
22046	7590	11/04/2004	EXAMINER	
LUCENT TECHNOLOGIES INC. DOCKET ADMINISTRATOR 101 CRAWFORDS CORNER ROAD - ROOM 3J-219 HOLMDEL, NJ 07733			MACE, BRAD THOMAS	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2663	

DATE MAILED: 11/04/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/841,541	HAGIRAHIM ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Brad T. Mace	2663	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 24 April 2001.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-10 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-10 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 24 April 2001 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

1. Applicant is reminded of the proper language and format for an abstract of the disclosure.

The abstract should be in narrative form and generally limited to a single paragraph on a separate sheet within the range of 50 to 150 words. It is important that the abstract not exceed 150 words in length since the space provided for the abstract on the computer tape used by the printer is limited. The form and legal phraseology often used in patent claims, such as "means" and "said," should be avoided. The abstract should describe the disclosure sufficiently to assist readers in deciding whether there is a need for consulting the full patent text for details.

The language should be clear and concise and should not repeat information given in the title. It should avoid using phrases which can be implied, such as, "The disclosure concerns," "The disclosure defined by this invention," "The disclosure describes," etc.

The abstract exceeds 150 words.

2. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities:

On pg. 6, line 4, "SGSN" should be replaced with "GGSN".

On pg. 8, line 23, "step 110" should be replaced with "step 106".

On pg. 9, line 16, "Thew" should be replaced with "The".

On pg. 9, line 22, "pockets" should be replaced with "packets".

On pg. 9, line 29, "Hone" should be replaced with "Home".

Appropriate correction is required.

Drawings

3. The drawings are objected to because:

In Figure 1, references 2, 4, and 6, appear to represent the same thing (the entire system), references 4 and 6 should be made clearer as to what they represent.

In Figure 2, the block labeled "PDS / N" should be replaced with "PDSN".

In Figure 2, "LA Application" should be replaced with "LA Foreign Agent" to correlate with the specification.

In Figure 3, references 104, and 108, were not mentioned in the specification.

Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. The figure or figure number of an amended drawing should not be labeled as "amended." If a drawing figure is to be canceled, the appropriate figure must be removed from the replacement sheet, and where necessary, the remaining figures must be renumbered and appropriate changes made to the brief description of the several views of the drawings for consistency.

Additional replacement sheets may be necessary to show the renumbering of the remaining figures. The replacement sheet(s) should be labeled "Replacement Sheet" in the page header (as per 37 CFR 1.84(c)) so as not to obstruct any portion of the drawing figures. If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Objections

4. Claims 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, and 10, are objected to because of the following informalities:

In claim 1, line 2, it is unclear as to what is meant by "/".

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In claim 1, line 5, this limitation should be tabbed to the right.

In claim 1, line 5, a comma should be placed after "memory".

In claim 1, lines 6-7, "Policy Server" lacks antecedent basis.

In claim 1, line 9, it is unclear as to what is meant by "/", in addition, "/" should have been placed between "Node" and "Foreign".

In claim 1, line 10, "server" should be replaced with "Server".

In claim 2, line 3, "server" should be replaced with "Server".

In claim 3, line 2, it is unclear as to what is meant by "/".

In claim 3, line 5, "server" should be replaced with "Server".

In claim 5, line 1, it is unclear as to what is meant by "/".

In claim 6, line 2, it is unclear as to what is meant by "/".

In claim 6, line 7, "Policy Server" lacks antecedent basis.

In claim 6, line 9, it is unclear as to what is meant by "/".

In claim 8, line 2, it is unclear as to what is meant by "/".

In claim 8, line 4, "server" should be replaced with "Server".

In claim 9, line 3, "server" should be replaced with "Server".

In claim 10, line 1, it is unclear as to what is meant by "/", in addition, "/" should have been placed between "Node" and "Foreign".

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

5. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

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A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

6. Claims 1-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S.

Publication No. 2002/0078238 (Troxel et al.).

Regarding claim 1:

Troxel et al. discloses a method of transmitting a packet received at a Foreign Agent where the packet has a source IP address of a mobile station (paragraph [0034], lines 13-18, where the mobile node sends the Foreign Agent its IP address (hence source IP address is that of the mobile station) that points to a geographically remote Home Agent (paragraph [0035], where the IP address of the mobile station is binded to the home agent) and a destination IP address (paragraph [0034], lines 13-18, where the mobile node sends its IP address to the foreign agent, hence the destination IP is that of the foreign agent) comprising the steps of:

 caching IP addresses in memory (paragraph [0034], where the mobile node's IP address is stored in a routing table), comparing the destination IP address of the received packet with the IP addresses in memory (paragraph [0041], where the IP address is compared to see if it is in the routing table), and if no match is found, query the Policy Server for a match (paragraphs [0045], and [0046], where if no match of address is found in the routing tables of the foreign agents or router 118 of Figure 10, then an update of routing tables occurs, this can be done by flooding where the router

118 routing table is searched for an address match so as to avoid receiving the information twice).

forwarding the received packet with the IP address of the Foreign Agent as the source IP address when the destination address of the received packet matches the IP address in memory (paragraph [0038], where the mobile node sends a message to a correspondent node having its IP address and the IP address of its foreign agent (source IP address), and paragraph [0044], where the message is delivered according to a routing table, hence the destination address matches an IP address in the routing table).

Regarding claim 2:

Troxel et al. discloses the step of forwarding the received packet with the source IP address of the mobile station when the destination address of the received packet does not match the IP address in memory (paragraph [0038], where the mobile node sends a message to a correspondent node having its IP address (source IP address) and the IP address of its foreign agent, and paragraphs [0045], and [0046], where if no match of address is found in the routing tables of the foreign agents or router 118 of Figure 10, then the packet is sent with the corresponding information to update the routing tables).

Regarding claim 3:

Troxel et al. discloses wherein a tunnel is established between the Foreign Agent and the Home Agent when the mobile station initiates a call (paragraph [0035]) further comprising the step of not forwarding the packet back along the tunnel when the

destination address of the received packet matches the IP address in memory (paragraph [0044], where the message is delivered according to a routing table, hence the destination address matches an IP address in the routing table, and paragraph [0038], where messages can be sent from a correspondent node directly to a foreign agent without passing through any part of the mobile node's home network).

Regarding claims 4, 5:

Troxel et al. discloses the step of taking down the tunnel when the destination IP address of the received packet matches the IP address in memory (paragraph [0044], where the message is delivered according to a routing table, hence the destination address matches an IP address in the routing table, and paragraph [0038], where messages can be tunneled from a correspondent node to a foreign agent without passing through any part of the mobile node's home network, hence the foreign agent has established a tunnel with the corresponding node and taken down the tunnel with the home agent).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. Claims 6-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Publication No. 2002/0078238 (Troxel et al.) in view of U.S. Publication No. 20020142770 (Goldberg et al.).

Regarding claim 6:

Troxel et al. discloses a method of transmitting a packet received at a Foreign Agent where the packet has a source IP address of a mobile station (paragraph [0034], lines 13-18, where the mobile node sends the Foreign Agent its IP address (hence source IP address is that of the mobile station) that points to a geographically remote Home Agent (paragraph [0035], where the IP address of the mobile station is binded to the home agent) and a destination IP address (paragraph [0034], lines 13-18, where the mobile node sends its IP address to the foreign agent, hence the destination IP is that of the foreign agent) comprising the steps of:

 caching IP addresses in memory (paragraph [0034], where the mobile node's IP address is stored in a routing table), comparing the destination IP address of the received packet with the IP addresses in memory (paragraph [0041], where the IP address is compared to see if it is in the routing table), and if no match is found, query the Policy Server for a match (paragraphs [0045], and [0046], where if no match of address is found in the routing tables of the foreign agents or router 118 of Figure 10, then an update of routing tables occurs, this can be done by flooding where the router 118 routing table is searched for an address match so as to avoid receiving the information twice).

 forwarding the received packet with the IP address of the Foreign Agent as the source IP address when the destination address of the received packet matches the IP address in memory (paragraph [0038], where the mobile node sends a message to a correspondent node having its IP address and the IP address of its foreign agent

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(source IP address), and paragraph [0044], where the message is delivered according to a routing table, hence the destination address matches an IP address in the routing table).

However, Troxel et al. does not disclose expressly caching and comparing URL names in place of IP addresses.

Goldberg et al. discloses an accessor location register (ALR) that stores a cross-reference between URNs and URLs (paragraph [0017]) and when it is accessed, the ALR cross references the desired URN to find a URL for the target (paragraph [0018]).

A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ Goldberg et al. in Troxel et al. in order to use URLs in place of IP addresses. At the time the invention was made, therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to which the invention pertains to combine Goldberg et al. in Troxel et al. (collectively Troxel et al.-Goldberg et al.) to obtain the invention as specified in claim 6. The suggestion/motivation to do so would have been to use URLs in place of IP addresses since a URL encompasses an IP address (as shown by example in Goldberg et al., paragraph [0005]).

Regarding claim 7:

Troxel et al. discloses the step of forwarding the received packet with the source IP address of the mobile station when the destination address of the received packet does not match the IP address in memory (paragraph [0038], where the mobile node sends a message to a correspondent node having its IP address (source IP address)

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and the IP address of its foreign agent, and paragraphs [0045], and [0046], where if no match of address is found in the routing tables of the foreign agents or router 118 of Figure 10, then the packet is sent with the corresponding information to update the routing tables).

However, Troxel et al. does not disclose expressly caching and comparing URL names in place of IP addresses.

Goldberg et al. discloses an accessor location register (ALR) that stores a cross-reference between URNs and URLs (paragraph [0017]) and when it is accessed, the ALR cross references the desired URN to find a URL for the target (paragraph [0018]).

A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ Goldberg et al. in Troxel et al. in order to use URLs in place of IP addresses. At the time the invention was made, therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to which the invention pertains to combine Goldberg et al. in Troxel et al. (collectively Troxel et al.-Goldberg et al.) to obtain the invention as specified in claim 6. The suggestion/motivation to do so would have been to use URLs in place of IP addresses since a URL encompasses an IP address (as shown by example in Goldberg et al., paragraph [0005]).

Regarding claim 8:

Troxel et al. discloses wherein a tunnel is established between the Foreign Agent and the Home Agent when the mobile station initiates a call (paragraph [0035]) further comprising the step of not forwarding the packet back along the tunnel when the

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destination address of the received packet matches the IP address in memory (paragraph [0044], where the message is delivered according to a routing table, hence the destination address matches an IP address in the routing table, and paragraph [0038], where messages can be sent from a correspondent node directly to a foreign agent without passing through any part of the mobile node's home network).

However, Troxel et al. does not disclose expressly caching and comparing URL names in place of IP addresses.

Goldberg et al. discloses an accessor location register (ALR) that stores a cross-reference between URNs and URLs (paragraph [0017]) and when it is accessed, the ALR cross references the desired URN to find a URL for the target (paragraph [0018]).

A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ Goldberg et al. in Troxel et al. in order to use URLs in place of IP addresses. At the time the invention was made, therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to which the invention pertains to combine Goldberg et al. in Troxel et al. (collectively Troxel et al.-Goldberg et al.) to obtain the invention as specified in claim 6. The suggestion/motivation to do so would have been to use URLs in place of IP addresses since a URL encompasses an IP address (as shown by example in Goldberg et al., paragraph [0005]).

Regarding claims 9, 10:

Troxel et al. discloses the step of taking down the tunnel when the destination IP address of the received packet matches the IP address in memory (paragraph [0044],

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where the message is delivered according to a routing table, hence the destination address matches an IP address in the routing table, and paragraph [0038], where messages can be tunneled from a correspondent node to a foreign agent without passing through any part of the mobile node's home network, hence the foreign agent has established a tunnel with the corresponding node and taken down the tunnel with the home agent).

However, Troxel et al. does not disclose expressly caching and comparing URL names in place of IP addresses.

Goldberg et al. discloses an accessor location register (ALR) that stores a cross-reference between URNs and URLs (paragraph [0017]) and when it is accessed, the ALR cross references the desired URN to find a URL for the target (paragraph [0018]).

A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ Goldberg et al. in Troxel et al. in order to use URLs in place of IP addresses. At the time the invention was made, therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to which the invention pertains to combine Goldberg et al. in Troxel et al. (collectively Troxel et al.-Goldberg et al.) to obtain the invention as specified in claim 6. The suggestion/motivation to do so would have been to use URLs in place of IP addresses since a URL encompasses an IP address (as shown by example in Goldberg et al., paragraph [0005]).

Conclusion

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9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Brad T. Mace whose telephone number is (571) 272-3128. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday -Thursday.

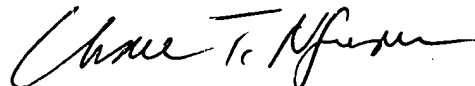
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Chau Nguyen can be reached on (571) 272-3126. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

btm

Brad T. Mace
Examiner
Art Unit 2663

btm
October 28, 2004



CHAU NGUYEN
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600